VOLUME VI.—NUMBER 1016.1

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE-LEGISLATIVE PRO-CEEDINGS - CONCEALED WEAPONS - MOURNING FOR RANDOLPH-FIXED TARIFF FOR RAIL-BOADS-STOPPING A DEMOCRAT--PENAL SCHOOL-SHIPS-NEW STATE AUDITOR.

COLUMBIA, November 30 .- The Governor's message was read in both branches of the Legislature and referred to various committees. Fifteen hundred copies were ordered to be

SENATE.-Allen gave notice of a bill to prevent the carrying of concealed deadly weapons and to punish the same.

Allen also gave notice of a bill to open and adjust judgments rendered upon a basis of Confederate money.

Wright gave notice of a bill to protect citizens in certain counties of the State in life, liberty and property.

Denaldson gave notice of a bill regulating and defining the law of divorce. Also of a bill regulating tariffs on railroads chartered by the State. Also a bill to incorporate the Chesterfield Co-operative Land Company.

Swails gave notice of a bill to amend an act to incorporate the Village of Kingatree.

Wright offered a preamble and resolutions relative to the death of Randolph, which after eulogies by Wright, Corbin, Swails and Hayne,

A resolution was also adopted that senators wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. The Senate then adjourned.

House.-On motion of Ransier, the portion of the Governor's message which relates to murders, was referred to a special committee. Ransier reported in the case of Lewis, Demourat, elected from Lexington, that the paper referred to the Committee on Credentials was merely a statement of votes, and recommended that the matter lie on the table until the Secretary of State reports whether the Board of State Canvassers have farnished certificates to any persons elected. Adopted.

Moore introduced a bill to increase the lien of magistrates' executions, which was read the first time.

Tomlinson introduced a bill accepting the donation of lands by Congress for the endowment of an agricultural college, which was read the first time.

Abraham Smith, of Charleston, introduced a bill, making it enlawful for manufacturing companies to carry on business without a charter from this Legislature, which was postponed to January, 1879.

DeLarge presented the petition of the German Fire Company, for a recharter.

DeLarge also gave notice of a bill to establish penal school-ships at the harbors of Charleston and Port Royal.

On motion of Tomlinson, the bill to incorporate the Home Insurance Company of Charleston, was made the special order for Thursday. B. O. Duncan has been nominated as State Auditor, in place of Tomlinson.

WASHINGTON.

QENERAL GRANT'S ANNUAL BEPORT - HEAVY SEIZURB OF SMUGGLED GOODS-MEADE'S RE-PORT-SUIT AGAINST STANTON-NAVAL PROMO-TIONS.

WASHINGTON, November 30 .- The following is General Grant's annual report as General of the armies of the United States:

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, Washington, November 24. To General J. M. Schofield Secretary of War: past year. These reports give a full account of the operations and services of the army for the past year, and I refer to them for details. I would earnestly renew my recommendation of last year that the control of the Inc ans be referred to the War Department. Leak enemist. of last year that the control of the In ans be referred to the War Department. I can special attention to the recommendation of General scheman on the subject. It has my carnest approval. It is unnecessary that the arguments in favor of the transfer should be restated. in favor of the transfer should be restated. The necessity for it becomes stronger and more evident every day while the Indian war continues. I do not deem any general legislation for the reduction of the army advisable. The troops on the plains are all needed. Troops are still needed in the Southern States, and further reduction can be made in the way already used, and now in operation where it is safe, viz: by allowing companies to diminish by discharge, without being strengthened by recruits, and by stopping the appointments of second lieutenants. If it should be deemed advisable the veteran reserve regiments might second hentenants. If it should be deemed advisable, the veteran reserve regiments might be discontinued by absorption and retirement of the officers, and the discharge of the men,

without detriment to the service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, General.

General Grant departed Northward to-day. The treasury agents seized in New York, on Friday, thirty-five thousand yards of fine Lyons silks, and large quantities of French clocks. It is the largest seizure ever made in the United States, aggregating \$70,000.

Meade's report gives a detailed account of his operations. He was applied to from all Railroad bonds falls due March 1, 1869, less parts of the States, under his command, to re- than four months hence, but it is hoped that move occupants from office and appoint others the company will be able to provide for it, as in their stead. He declined to make changes, their report exhibits a net earning of \$97,684 56 except where neglect of duty was proved, or attempted obstruction of the Reconstruction acts. He refers to the anomalous condition of affairs, and suggests that more power be given to department commanders.

The suit of John Naglee vs. Stanton, for injury to Naglee's farm, in Prince William County, Virginia, during the war, has been Colfax has returned.

ing the recent experiments.

The following naval promotions have been

Captain Geo. F. Emmons to be Commodore: Commander R. F. Renshaw to be Captain: Lieutenant-Commander B. W. Meade to be

The Indian commission meet here this week. Should the Indian war continue, its cost next

year is estimated at \$50,000,000. Revenue to-day, \$788,000. For the month,

The Costa Rican revolution was successful. President Castro was deposed, and Jiminez A kerosene lamp exploded in the house of

burning Mrs. Leslie and her two children to inhabitants of which are to be specially taxed The court in Colonel E. Hinox's case, at also, in order to avoid the constitution-

George William Deane, of the Treasury secret service department, has been committed to jail the United States army. It may be that this in New York for passing counterfeit \$10 notes.

His friends plead drunkenness as an excuse. The civil war in Panama is at an end. In the last battle the rebels lost fifty-two killed, among them their leader, and they also lost their arms. The government lost three killed

RICHMOND, November 30 .- This morning in

the United States Circuit Court, Robert Ould, counsel for Mr. Jefferson Davis, moved to quash the indictment against him on the ground that the fourteenth amendment prescribes the mode of punishing participants in the rebellion, which is disfranchisement, and no other punishment is prescribed. The prosecuting attorney moved to postpone the motion until the latter part of the term. Chief Justice Chase decided to hear argument on the motion on Thursday.

The North Carolina Legislature. RALLIGH, November 30 .- The House of Representatives was engaged to-day in the discussion of a resolution to petition Congress to remove the disabilities of all the citizens of the State. The debate evinced an improved state of feeling on the part of the majority. In the

Senate a resolution was adopted to investigate charges of bribery and black mail against members and others. Mr. Smet, a Republican senator and Northern man, said that he could prove bribery to accomplish a certain

AFFAIRS IN COLUMBIA.

Tomlinson's Resignation-Leslie to Re sume his Seat—thief Justice Moses all Ahunkadori-State Canva ssers-Insolvent Banks-State Railroad Liabilities -A Brown'ow Militia-Taxes to be Force tout of the People-Edgefield, Abbeville and Newberry to be Specially Oppressed.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] COLUMBIA, S. C., November 29 .- Mr. Rauber Tomlingon has sent in his resignation of the office of State Auditor, to which he had been appointed by the Governor. He assigns as a reason that his duties to his constituents as a member of the House of Representatives will require his whole time and attention. Mr. Tomlinson had just got the office in working order, and regret is expressed that he has

deemed it requisite to resign the position. The irrepressible Leslie arrived here last evening to claim his seat, but was summoned away shortly after his arrival by a dispatch from New York announcing the serious illness of his mother. He left on the train for the North this morning. During his brief stay he intimated to a gentleman that if the Senate would make the proper apology for its action in suspending him at the last session he would give it due consideration, and might be induced to resume his seat. Some friend suggested that such a step was rather too much to expect from the Senate, and it would perhaps be better that the apology should come from the other side. It is generally believed that the resolution of suspension

will be rescit ded. Judge Moses, I learn, goes to Washington the ensuing week and carries with him a petition signed by all the members of the House of Representatives, except the Democrats, for the removal of his political disabilities. At a meeting of Republicans held Friday evening all animosities between the Judge and some prominent members of the party were buried, and the Judge seems to have no doubt of his being able to qualify and take his seat as Chief Justice in about a fortnight.

The Board of State Canvissers has been in session here for several days, canvassing the returns of the last State election, and will probably announce the result in a day or two.

The Comptroller-General reports a large quantity of Confederate notes in his office, Srs: I have the honor to submit the reports of division and department commanders for the He reports the liabilities incurred during the was in direct aid of the rebellion. He also says \$76,664 is due the State by tax collectors and sheriffs, under the administration of the State which ceased with the war. He also re-State which ceased with the war. He also reports that, with the view of obtaining some valuable information for the Legislature, he addressed a circular to the several bants of the State, and had received a reply from most of them. They report themselves insolvent. Some are in liquidation by the action of the courts, some are buying in their bills with their assets, at the largest possible discount; while others are so dead as to be perfectly inert.

The contingent liability of the State, from he endowment of railroad bonds, is as follows:

March 1, 1869, secured by first mort-Laurens Lailread Bonds, payable 1879,

Laurens Lailroad Bonds, payable 1819, secured by first mintgage...

Spartanburg and Union Railroad Bonds, payable in 1878 and 1879, secured by first mortgage...

Greenville and Columbia Rullroad Bonds, payable in 1891, 1882, 1883 and 1886...

Ninety-two thousand dollars on Northeastern for the past year.

The Comptroller-General says in case of failare to redeem these bonds, which he thinks is not probable, it might be well to direct how the interests of the State may be protected. Most of the companies are not paying the interest falling due upon the bonds endorsed by the State, thus permitting a rapid increase of their debt, which may entail financial ruin upon the corporations, and greatly embarras None of the targets at Fortress Monroe were | the State. He recommends the Legislature to found equal to the heavy ordnance used dur- take the necessary steps to compel the payment of all interest past due upon these endorsements, and the punctual payment of the

same in future Measures are being taken to secure the earliest assessments of property and the collection of taxes. Reports from some districts have excited an apprehension in the minds of the officials that there will be some resistance to the tax collectors. This fear and the dis turbances that have occurred in the up-country is the reason given, and seriously urged by some, for the introduction of a bill to organize a militia force, not exceeding thirty thousand mon. One section of the bill, it is said, proposes to authorize the Governor to enlist men outside of the State, who have served in the Federal army, possibly some of Sherman's bummers, and to station them in such counties Mr. G. J. Leslie, at Sing Sing, on Saturday, as Edgefield, Abbeville and Newberry, the for their pay and support. It is proposed tional provision prohibiting any State from keeping a standing army, to call them militia, but to give them the same pay as soldiers of is all the mere talk and bombast of a few of the extremists, but I give it for what it is worth. A bill to organize the militia, it will be remembered, passed the House of Repre-

presence is shown to be unnecessaay.

THE CONDITION OF THE STATE.

Message of Governor R. K. Scott to the General Assembly of South Carolina.

The following message from the Governor was read at noon yesterday before both Houses of the General Assembly: Fellow-Citizens of the Senate

and of the House of Representatives:

In accordance with the requisitions of the constitution to lay before you information of the constitution to the State, and recommend to your consideration such measures as may be deemed necessary or expedient, I shall proceed to perform that duty as briefly as circumstances will permit, postponing to a future opportunity the discussion of all questions not directly connected with the administration of the government. The interval since your last session has been so brief, and the details connected with the organization of the new branches of public service has occupied so much time and attention, as to leave but little opportunity for the consideration of matters of a more general character, many of which were fully discussed in my Message at the special session.

The acr providing for the assessment and taxation of property has received considerable attention, and the organization of the Auditor's Department has progressed as rapidly as circumstances would permit. Great care and caution have been necessary in selecting the officers to whom will be entrusted the execution of the tax law; but it is believed that the appointments made, and to be made, will give efficiency and success to this important part of the overnment. I shall lay before you, at the earliest practical period, the complete assessment of the property of the State, which will afford the necessary basis for taxation.

The estimate of the Auditor for the contingent fund may appear large, but it should be remembered that the Assessors' books, blanks and other forms for the whole State are to be provided out of this fund, not only for the assessment which is about to be made, but for that which will have to be made previous to the convening of the General Assembly in 1869.

The organization of the Auditor's Depart-The act providing for the assessment and

The organization of the Auditor's Depart-

ment of the object.

By reference to the report of the Comptroller-General, it will be seen that the entire bonded debt of the State is \$5,407,336 27, consisting as follows:

six per cent stock and bonds, funded debt. 1,282,971 27
Five per cent bonds, fire loan. 484,444 51
Six per cent bonds, Blue Ridge Railroad. 1,000,000 00
Six per cent. bords, new State Capitol. 511,600 00

Making a grand total of......\$5,407.306 27

This is not the interest on a capital debt of \$5,407,306 27, at six per cent; but the reason is obvious, as a portion of the debt is at three per cent, and another portion at five per cent. per cent, and another portion at the per cent. In addition to the foregoing interest paying debt, there is a floating debt of \$160,000. in the shape of Bills Receivable, authorized by the Legislature, which are available for taxes, and which will be probably absorbed by application which will be probably absorbed by application to that purpose during the present quarter, thus giving but little aid to the Treasury in the way of current funds. This is the last quarter of the collections for 1867, under the assessment by the Military Commander, and it will leave the entire collections for 1838 available for the purposes of the Treasury. They would have been sooner collected, but for the difficulties attended types putting the new tax law in

ties attendant upon putting the new tax law in operation, the collections under which will commence in January next.

Under the new law, bringing every class of property on the tax list, at its bona fide valua-tion, including much of what has been hereto-fore exempted and a still larger a nount enter-ed at nominal value, at a moderate estimate,

sinking fund.

In this connection I would recommend that a law be passed providing for the lovying and collection of taxes in counties to meet their local expenditures and the salaries of their officers. This will enable them to make such im-

The Comptroller's estimate of expenditures for the current year amount to \$489,798 13; ex-clusive of interest, \$330,692 38, which includes that on a portion of the debt for the quarter nding October, 1869, making an aggregate of

tax collectors, amounting in the aggregate is \$76,664 87, which he recommends may and dropped from the accounts of the State.

I would suggest that the chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Senate, and the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means

in the House, be associated with the Compirol-ler in investigating and determining what claims originated from the prosecution of the var. I recommend to your consideration the pro-

ries of passing a law for the funding of the interest on the State debt up to July 1, 1868, to avoid the necessity of forcing the bonds of the State on the market at a sacrfice. I have every confidence in the ability of the treasury to meet the future unterest ways. confidence in the ability of the treasury meet the future interest upon our debt as

becomes due.

The following is a list of the assets of the State on the 31st day of October, 1868: Shares in Northeastara Railroad Com-

pany.....\$ 120,000 Shares in Spartanburg and Union Rail-

road Company..... Company.... Shares in Laurens Railroad Company... pany.... pares in Charleston and Savannah Rail-

Total.....\$1,754,660 00 The report of the Treasurer to this Department, and herewith transmitted, shows the The report of the freasurer to this beparement, and herewith transmitted, shows the operations of the Treasury from the first of May to thirty-first October, 1868, making the amount on hand at the former period, and the aggregate of subsequent receipts, \$435,378 83, and the expenditures \$409 688 76—leaving a balance of \$26,285 07 on hand at the making up

of the report.
I would also ask your attention to the accom-

I would also ask your attention to the accompanying letter from the Treasurer, indicating a want of cierical force in his office, by which its basiness is retarded and the settlement of accounts do ayed.

I recommend to the Legislature that some early action be taken to provent the courts and officers of the Bank of the State from wasting and misapplying its assets to the payment of costs of court, attorneys fees, and the salaries of officers and agents. If the holders of the Fire Loan Bonds are determined to pursue the policy of disparaging the credit and resources policy of disparaging the credit and resources of the State, when it must be apparent to them that no State of the Union is more solvent, or has a fairer prospect of promptly meeting her all liabilities, they should be compelled to carry on this htigation at their own expense. I have reason to believe that not

new system has been overcome, and I have reason to expect that during the session I will be enabled to transmit for your information such statistics as will afford a basis for further legislation.

The subject of Magistrates' Courts was treat-

No discrimination has herecotore been made between grand and petit larceny, nor has any precise limit been fixed for the guidance of courts in such cases. A wide latitude has accordingly been given to the discretion of Magistrates and Judges, and in consequence our jails are crowded with petry offenders, at an enormous expense to the State. Indeed, it has been the heaviest item of charge upon the treasury. I would respect-fully suggest that final jurisdiction be given to magistrates in all cases of petit larceny and simple assault and battery, and misdemeanors of similar grade; giving, however, the accused parties the right of appeal. Also, I would recommend the establishment of a fur and reasonable foe bill, as reports have reached this office of nureasonable and unjustifiable exactions of magistrates and constables, from the poor and ignorant, in cases where, by a little effort, the matters in dispute could have been amicably arranged. Cases have also been brought to my attention in which it is alleged that prosecutions have been instituted for malicious purposes, and executive interference invoked as a remedy for injustice. If this loose and profligate administration of law is not checked and the offenders held to a strict accountability, the courts of justice, instead of being a shield and a protection, may become an engine of oppression and wron; to the

people.

I transmit for your consideration the report of the Reget ts of the Lunatic Asylum, for the year ending November 7, 1868, covering the reports of Dr. J. W. Parker, the Superintendent and Physician, and of John Waities, Esq., the Treasurer of the institution. The report of the Superintendent shows that at the commencement of the year the number of patients was 187; and that there was recoved during the year \$20 making at \$150.000 ft. the year 82, making a total of 269; of this num-ber 11 have died, 2 have been removed, 2 eloped, and 50 have been discharged cured eloped, and 50 have been discharged curedtotal 65; leaving in the asylum, at present, 204
patients, of which 107 are males, and 97 females. Paying patients, 52; paupers, 152.
The report and accompanying tables exhibit a
very favorable condition of affairs; showing
that 61 per cent. of those admitted have been
cured, while only 4 per cent. of those under
treatment have died. Among those received
were 25 colored persons, who were with few
exceptions in great destitution—three of them
exhausted from disease and want of attection.
Four of their number died, one cloped, and Four of their number died one eloped, and thirteen were sent home cured; one, however. relapsed, and of his own accord returned to

the asylum.

For more than twenty years, colored person tributed to their comfort, as is now the case self of any opportunity that may present itself of securing a tenant, who will protect the premises and keep them in necessary repair until the finances of the State shall justify the re-

organization of the institution.

The condition and affairs of the Penitentiary are now undergoing investigation, and when the gentlemen conducting it have submitted

this city. Inasmuch as they have referred it this city. Inasmuch as they have referred it to a select committee for examination, and as there are several questions of importance to the fature weifare and prosperity of the institution likely to be brought utilder discussion, I have deemed it advisable to await the action of the Trustees, when I shall make it the subject of a special communication.

ing the important towas in the State, I entered into correspondence with the Commanding General of the Alintary Department, which resulted in stationary detachments of Februal troops at various p. ints where disturbances were apprehended. My thanks are due to Brigadier-General Bombord, commanding the District, for his prompt attention to my suggestions, and his disposition to co-operate with the civil authorities to the full extent of his power in the price reations.

the civil authorities to the full extent of his power in the pres tration of the peace.

The railroads whose bonds are guaranteed or endorsed by the State have been furnished with a copy of the concurrent resolution notifying them that unless previsions are made by them to pay interest due and past due by November next, legal proceedings will be instituted against them. No answer has as yet been ted against them. No answer may as yet been received from either of them except the accompanying letter from the President of the Greenville Railroad Company, giving a very satisfactory account of the prospects and conditions of the road.

The contingent liability of the State from redescent of railroad though is as follows:

endorsements of railroal bonds is as follows:

cured by first mortgue...... rtheastern Railroad bon is, p yable March 1, 1869, se ured by first mort-

under the authority of the act of 1866, passed for the purpose of enabling the company to pay the interest past due and to fall due prior to the 1st Jenuary, 1868, upon coupons and upon the mortgage and guaranteed bonds. This guarantee is upon certificates of indebtedness. The sum of \$41 622 30 is upon the outstanding debt of the company, upon which there is no lien, the guarantee having been made where the holders of demands upon the company surrendered three dollars of demand for one dollar of bonds.

for one dollar of bonds.

I enclose a communication from Dr. Robert
Lebby, Health Officer of Charleston, in reference to the establishment of a quarantine
station for that port, to which I respectfully isk your attention.

I would respectfully call your attention to

my recommendations on the subject. The Adjutant-General's office caunot be organized until some action is taken by the Legisla ure.

I would respectfully recommend as worthy of our consideration the propriety of devoting the munificent donation of the Federal Gov-ermont to the excadisment of an education-al institute in Charleston for instruction in agriculture, mechanic arts, and the higher branches of sie tric and classical studies. The buildings and grounds emnected with the Citadel Acad my are admirably adapted to the

purpose.

It has been suggested that there will be some diffict by in disposing of the business perfore the Courts of Equity previous to the first of January acce. I happy submit the subject for your conditionation as I have not sufficient information to justify me in offering any re-

It is my painful duty to bring to your notice a condition of affairs in certain portions of the State which imperatively demands your gravest consideration. Violations of law, and outrages consideration. Violations of law, and outrages upon persons and property, have been perpetrated by vicious and unprincipled men, with a recklessness and ferceity which, while they have brought affliction and auguish to the bosoms of bereaved families and friends, have east a shadow upon the fair fame of the Commenceath providing and nainful to all who

most efficient measures for its ample shutcation.

Hon. James Martin, a representative in the
General Assembly from the County of Abbeville, was murdered on the fifth day of October
last. He was on his way homeward from the
courthouse, and was pursued by a gang of ruffians, by whom he was assassinated in the public highway. Mr. Martin was an intelligent
and patriotic citizen, singularly inoffensive in
language and demeanor, and all the circumstances connected with this outrage mark it as
a cold-blooded assassination.

Hon. B. F. Bandolph, a senator from Orangeburg County, was assassinated at Hodges'
Station, near Cokesbury, Abbeville County, on
the 16th of October. Mr. Randolph was on
his way to address a meeting of his fellow-citizens, and upon the stopping of the train, while

on the platform of the car, was assessinated by three raffians, who had evidently been lying in wait for the purpose; and notwithstanding there were a number of persons present, including those connected with the train, the assassinated representations are recruited to less than the connected with the train, the assassinates are recruited to less than the connected with the train. sins were permitted to leisurely mount their horses and escape. Mr. Randolph was a man of enlarged views, of great force of character, and exercised an extensive influence upon puband exercised an extensive influence upon public sentiment. Notwithstanding that he was studiously courteous and liberal in his intercourse with his fellow-men, the additional infamy, as in the case of Mr. Martin, was ettempted, by sheer fabrications and falsehoods, to blacken his character and defame his memory, as a palliation, if not justification, of his murder. Other instances of violence and outrages of the most revolting character in por-tions of Edgefield, Abbeville and Newberry Counties have been reported to this department, but prominence has been given to the assassinations of Mesers. Martin and Randolph because of their official position. Large rewards have been offered for the apprehension of their murderers, some of whom are known to be refugees and called for the apprehension. to be refugees and outlaws from adjoining to be refugees and outlaws from adjoining States, who availed themselves of the political excitement as a cloak for their schemes of rapine and murder; but such is the condition of society in their immediate neighborhoods that neither the promised rewards nor the strenuous efforts of civil officers have accomplished their arrest. They are fully armed and mounted, and boast of the extent and power of their organization. And a somewhat prominent individual, who is himself under heavy bonds to answer the charge of complicity in the murder of the la-

charge of complicity in the murder of the la-mented Randolph, has had the hardibood to publish an address to the Executive, threaten-ing still further outrages and additional victims. As a discouraging evidence of the de terioration of journalistic morals, it may be mentioned that this covert threat of assassina-tion has been published and republished without a word of censure or dissent.

The turbulent condition of affairs in the lo-calities to which I have called your attention cannot and must not be longer tolerated. A cannot and must not be longer tolerated. A government unable to enforce its laws and protect its citize as is a mockery and a sham, meriting the scorn and contempt of its oppoponents, and unworthy the confidence and support of its friends. It cannot administer justice through its courts, or collect its revenue by taxation. A remedy for these evils, which strike at the very foundation of the State, should be promptly applied. The law must be made supreme. The most arrogant must be taught to obey its behests; the humblest assured of its protection.

aured of its protection.

The general elections have passed, and the political issues involved, which so fiercely agitated the country, having been determined for a considerable period, it is devoutly to be hoped that the community may be indulged in the present of the presents from the pressions and hoped that the community may be indulged in a much needed respite from the passions and excitements to which it has so long been subjected, and that our people may be enabled to turn their attention to the development and improvement of their material resources, which have been so sadly impaired and neglected. It gives me much pleasure to state that assurances have been received, both previous and subsequent to the election, from many of the most prominent men of the State. many of the most prominent men of the State, heretofore in active opposition to the govern-ment, of their regret at the occurrence of these ontraces and their detestation for their authors, as well as of their determinastitution and laws, relying u on the peacefu exercise of their rights at the ballot box to remedy whatever they may deem objectionable in them. This determination has exerted, and cannot but continue to exert, a favorable influprises. Recognizing with pleasure these evidences of returning good feeling, and wishing

to reciprocate every indication of an approach to friendly relations, I would reiterate the re-

commendations of my last Message in favor of a liberal policy on the part of the Legislature in reference to the removal of political disa-While upon the subject of our past differences, I would take occasion to express the hope that na ional politics will occupy hereafter a much less prominent position in the affairs of the State and in the minds of the affairs of the State and in the minds of the people than herectore. Political issues having been determined for years to come, at least, there is but little propriety in keeping up political agration. And especially do I regard secret political organizations detriminated to the community, if not entirely out of place in a free government. With overy facility and advantage of free discussion, carried frequently to the very extreme of license the shrinking from the light of day to meet in midnight conventicles would seem discreditmidnight conventicles would seem discred able to a people proud of their intellectual energy. An armed organization, styling them-selves the Ku-Klux-Klan, uniformed and selves the Ku-Kinx-Kinn, uniformed and masked, by their secret meetings and midnight atrocities upon peaceable and unoffending citizens, and obstructing the laws, have inaugurated a reign of terror in many neighborhoods. Imitations of the secret societies of Europe during the middle ages, they are without their excuse of justification. In those days their power and their vengeance were directed against the turbulent nobles and barons who defied the laws and oppressed the people. Their object was the attainment of justice, not the acquisition of political power. peop e. Their object was the attainment of justice, not the acquisition of political power. Their victims were not the law-abiding and the lowly, but the bold, bad men who trampied on right and outraged humanity. Their symbols were the dagger and the cord, fit emblems of their terrible authority and their mode of exercising it. But even in those days of rapine and murder, the responsibility of this dangerous power was deemed so questionable and hazardous as to lead to its suppression.

In the present condition of our State, the existence or rormation of secret political societies is greatly to be depresated. They will be

ties is greatly to be deprecated. They will be objects of misgiving and distrust, and centres objects of misgring and distrust, and centres of irritation and excitement. Secresy is but too frequently the covert for crime, and irresponsibility an incentive to its perpetration. Organizations will beget counter organizations, and dissensions and disturbances will be fomented and perpetuated to the interruption of the peace and prosperity of the neighborhood. It trust that every well-wisher of borhood. I trust that every well-wisher of peace and progress will discountenance the further continuation of these secret political

frusting in the beneficent protection of the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, in whose hands are the destinics of nations, and who has vouchsafed us such abundant evidences of His loving kindness, let us invoke His biessing on all our defiberations and proceedings, and to this end that they may be guided and government to the such that they may be guided and government. erned by that wisdom, whose ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace. ROBERT K. SCOPT, Governor.

Columbia, November 27, 1868. The Salubrity of Aiken,

A correspondent writes to the New York Evening Post: Invalids now at Aiken, from Northern States

are nuch pleased with the climate, and the accommodations and fare of the notel. We are happy to notice this as the experience of many as the hotel accommodations at those places at the South most frequented by invalidable and the state of the state of

code, and I have felt at liberty in many of the | a company has been formed of eminent physicians to establish on an extensive scale at Aiken a sanatorium. One of the company, Dr. Raskwell, of Connecticut, is now on his way there to make preparations for the reception

of invalids at an early day.

The Rev. Mr. Cornish is also engaged in a climate, he designs setting his brethren of th clergy entirely at ease as to the rates of fare by making them welcome without any charge for board. We hope his benevolent design will meet with a liberal response from all who feel an interest in the welfare of the

olergy.

He has issued a pamphlet which contains much valuable information for invalids. It particular we would call attention to an article in it "On Climate in the Treatment of Pulmo-

in it "On Climate in the Treatment of Pulmonary, Tuberculosis, &c. By Amory Coffin, M. D." The pamphlet may be obtained gratis at the book store of Pott & Amery, Nos. 5 and 13 Cooper Union, or at Derby's Athenmum, Broadway.

The statements of Dr. Coffin with respect to the climate of Aiken are fully endorsed by Samuel Henry Dickson, M. D., Professor Practice in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, formerly of the South Carolina Medical College, and of the New York University. He says: "I am in the habit of expressing myself" says: "I am in the habit of expressing myself more strongly on the subject than he has done, and have advised many patients to spend their winters there, and have seen numerous in stances of unequivocal benefit from its pure air and pleasant climate."

Married.

GARNER-PEAKE.—On Wednesday evening. November 25th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. A. Toomer Porter, Major S. G. GARNER, of Richland District, S. C., to Miss JENNIE E, second daughter of H. T. PEAKE, of Charleston, S. C.

Special Motices.

AN CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP SEA GULL, from Baltimore, are hereby notified that she is This Day discharging cargo at Pier No. 1, Union Wharves. All goods not taken away at sun set will remain on wharf at consignees risk. December 1 1 MORDECAI & CO., Agents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at the meeting of the Legislature an application will be made for a Charter for the "DEUTSCHER AR-TILLERIE." Unterstutzungs-Verein. December 1

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, nstantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No Bond-street, New York. 13r January 3 PREVENT OR REPENT !- WHEN

health has been sacrificed for want of the care necessary to protect it, regrets are unavailing. It is better to prevent than to repent. The most inclement season of the year is at hand, and its cold and damp are the source of innumerable distressing ailments. The best means of escaping them is to keep the outward surface of the body comfortably warm with suitable clothing, and the internal organs in a vigorous condition by the occasional use of a healthful tonic and corrective. Winter makes tremendous drafts upon the vital forces, and therefore it is a season when a pure vegetable stimulant and invigo rant like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is of infinite use, especially to the weak and feeble. It gives stamina to the system, and thereby enables it to withstand the shocks of cold, which produce cough, bronchitis, catarrh, and other diseases of the organs of respiration. Dyspepsia and every species of indigestion are also greatly aggravated by cold, damp weather, and for thee complaints the BUTTER, are an acknowledged specific. There is no fact better known in tis country, and, indeed, throughout the civilized portions of the western he nisphere, than this genial preparation is a swift and certain rem is for all ordinary diseases of the stomach and the wr. 6

KRIETE & CHAPMAN, corner King and Radeliffestreets, and get a better article for the same money

CARD.

Business Cards.

DR. M. E. CARRERE Having returned to the city, will resume the DUTIES OF HIS PROFESSION.

STREET. Consulting Hours at Office from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M.; from 4 to 9 P. M.

■ FURS! FURS! FURS! ■

HAVING SOLD OUF OUR AMERICAN FURS of bays opened a variety of FOREIGN FURS of and Miffs. Cuffs are not tashtomable.

The above are for ladies and misses.

Furs as low as \$3.2.

No. 313 King-street, sign of the Big Hat. December 1 tu2

City Advertisements.

TAXES ON THE POLLOWING ARE PAYABLE MONTHLY.

On all Freight and Passenger Lists of all steamers and sailing vessels paid or payable in this city. On all sales by Bakers, Butchers and Hucksters. On all gross receipts of all Street Raifroads. On al gross receipts of all Express Gompanies. On all carriages and Buggies. On all carriages and Buggies. On all income derived from the pursuit of any faculty, protession, occupation or employment. On the gross receipts of all Commercial Agencies. On all commissions received by Factors, Commission bierchants, Buakers, Brosers, and others. On all prem'unas received for or by any Insurance Com; any, or by agencies for individuals or companies.

nies.
On all gross receipts of all Gas Companies.

On all gross receipts of all Gas Companies.

On every Horse and Mule used or k-pt within the city, excepting horses or mules used in any public housed carriage, carr, dray, or other vehicle.

On all Re all Dealers in all articles whatsoever.

On all Barber Shops.

On all gross receipts of Hotels and Public Eating and Boarding Houses.

On all receipts of Lavery Stable Keepers.

On the gross receipts of all Printing Offices, Newspap rs and Publishma; Houses.

On all Goods sold is the city by persons not resident, by as a pie or otherwise. dent, by sa | ple or otherwise.

On all cales of Horses and Mules brought to the

On sales of Stocks, Bonds, and other securities. On the gross receipts of Magnet

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF POLICE, November 26, 1823.—Taken from a prisoner, 2 MEMOR ONDUY BOOK containing a small sum of

CITY THEA-URY, NOVEMBER 2, 1868.— Unioer an Ordinance "To raise supplies for the year 18:6." the third instalment of taxes on Real Estate must be paid during this month or executions will be issued.

Shipping.

FAST FREIGHT LINE TO AND FROM BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON CITY, WILMINGTON, DEL., CINCINNATI, OHIO, ST. LOUIS, MO., AND OTHER NORTH-WESTERN CITIES

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON

Approximate the first transfer of the state of the state

FOR NEW YORK. REGULAR LINE EVERY THURSDAY.

PASSAGE REDUCED TO \$15. THE STEAMSHIP VIRGO, Cap-tain Bulkier will leave Vender-horst's Wharf, on Thur.day, Decem-ber 3d, at half-past eight oclock A.

Bills Lading must be presented at our office on reduceday evening by Six o'clock. November 28 RAVENEL & CO., Agenta.

FUR NEW YORK.

THE A1 STEAMSHIP GEORGIA,
Captain —, wants Five HunLaber Bales COTTON to comwith dispatch for above port.
For Freight engagements, apply to
J. D. AIKEN & CO.,
November 28

South Atlantic Wharf.

FOR PHILADELPHIA. THE STEAMSHIP PROME-THEUS, Cartain A. B. GRAY, will leave No:th Atlantic Wharf on Wednesday, 2d December, at

For Freight apply to JOHN & THEO. GETTY. North Atlantic Wharf. November 30 PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPY'S THROUGH LINE TO

DUCED RATES!

SIEAMERS OF THE ABOVE.

Ine leave Pier No. 42, North River.

foot of Canal-street, New York, 5

12 o'clock noon, of the 1st, 9th, 16th
and 24th of every month (except when these date:
fall on Sunday, then the Saturday preceding).

Departure of 1st and 24th connect at Panama with
steamers for South Pacific and Central American
ports. Those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 9th of each month connects with
the new steam line from Panama to Australia ar

New Zealand.

Steamship CHINA, leaves San Francisco

New Zealand.
Steamship CHINA, leaves San Francisco, foChira and Japan, December 3.
No California steamers touch at Havana, but gedirect from New York to Aspinwall.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult
Medicine and ultendance free.
For Passage Tickets or further information and its For Passage Tickets or further information apply t the COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE, on the wharf oot of Canal-street. North River, New York.

TRAVELLERS PASSING THROUGH CHARLESTON EN BOUTE TO PLORIDA, AIREN And other places, should not fai to lay in their supplies of PROVIS TONS, CLAREIS, CHAMPAGNES

KIES, WINES, CANNED MEATS, SOUPS, &c.
Pates of Wild Game and Devilled Ham for Sand
wiches and Luncheous. end for a catalogue.

WM. S. CORWIN & CO. No. 275 King-etreet, Between Wentworth and Beaufain,

Charleston, S. C.
Branch of No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th street,
New York. FOR WRIGHT'S BLUFF,

Freight at accommodation Wherf, and will leave for Morrow (Tuesday) Night, December 1.

JOHN FERGUSON. Apply to November 30 FOR BRUNSWICK, GA.
THE STEAMER "DICTATOR,"
Captain Chanles Willey, will teach

FOR PALATKA, FLOR. DA.

VIA SAVANNAH, FERNANDINA AND JACKSON
VILLE.

THE FIRST-CASS STEAMER

THE FIRST-CASS STEAMER

THE FIRST-CASS STEAMER

WILLET, will sail from Charleston every Tuesday Evening, at Eight o'clock, for above points.

The first-class Steamer CHTY POINT, Gaptain WM.

The Machetty, will sail from Charleston every Friday Evening, at Eight o'clock, for above points.

Connecting with the C-atral Railroad at Savannah for Abobile and New Orleans, and with the Florida Railroad at Fernandina for Oedar Keys, at which point sleamers connect with New Orleans.

Through Bills Lading given for Freight to Mobile, Pensacola and New Orleans.

Both steamers will connect with the "Oclawata" steamers at Palatka.

All freight byyable on the wharf. FOR PALATKA, FLORIDA.

eamers at Palatka. All freight pryable on the wharf. Goods not removed at sunset will be stored at risk

Goods not removed at sunset was be sauced and expense of owners.

For Freight or Passage engagement, apply to
J. D. AIKEN & CO., agents,
South Atlantic Wharf.
N. B.—No extra charge for Meals and staterooms.

THE STEAMER PLANTER, CAPT,
C. C. WHITE, is receiving Freight at
Accommodation Wharf, and will leave Friday Morning, the 4th instant, at Seven o'c.ock.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
December 1 3 JOHN FERGUSON.

FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C. AND PEEDER RIVER, TOUCHING AT SOUTH ISLAND, KEITHFIELD, WAVERLY AND BROOK GREEN MILLS.

ve ock.

Beturning, will leave Georgetown on Friday
forning, 4th instant.

The Steamer Edifile will also receive Freight
or Cheraw and all Landing on the Peedee Ri er,
naking connection with Steamer GENERAL MANI-

ONE TRIP A WEEK CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH STEAM PA KEI LINE, VIA BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND P. D. FTON

TOWAGE SETVICE.

October 17 tufamo Accomm

Albany New York, excludes evidence of adul-

and night wounded. Among the latter was General Pedro Gaita.

CHARLESTON, S. C., TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 1, 1868.

The Case of Jefferson Davis—Motion to dispatch a sufficient force to any place, and of the State into disrepute, and for other objects of equally questionable propriety. The holders of the Fire Loan Bonds should be placed on

and of the House of Representatives :

The organization of the Auditor's Department, and the successful completion of the first assessment of property, will involve a large amount of labor and some unusual expenditures, but as the result aimed at is most desirable, I recommend that the Logislature will afford every facility for the accomplishment of the object.

Three per cent. stock, payable at the pleasure of the State. \$38,836 60 S'x per cent. fire loan, payable in 1870. \$14.453 89 Six per cent. stock new State House. 1,775,000 00 Six per cent. stock and bonds, funded 1,282,971 27

provements in the way of roads, bridges and public buildings as the taste and public spirit public buildings as the taste and public spirit of the citizens may dictate, without drawing from the public treasury monies to defray the expenses of local improvements, in which the citizens of the State at large have no direct in-

\$819 290 51.

In the report of the Comptroller-General you will notice the items of what is considered as the war debt of the State, aggregating \$2 722 315 86; and of credits due the State from sheriffs and

hares in Columbia and Augusta R

read Company... Shares in Southwestern Railroud Bank... Shares in Keowee and Tuckaseegee Turnpike Company...

the same footing as other creditors of the State, and they should be held accountable for all damages the State has sustained, or may sustain, by their unwarrantable litigation.

tain, by their unwarrantable litigation.

I respectfully refer you to the ac ompanying report of the Superintendent of Education for the progress made in executing the act to provide for the temporary organization of the Educational Department of the State. Much of the difficulty attendant upon initiating the new system has been overcome, and I have reason to expect that during the session I will

General Assembly. I would again earnestly call your attention to this important matter. No discrimination has heretofore been made

have been admitted to the benefits of the insti-tution, and have enjoyed the advantuges afford-ed, and such as facilitated their cure and con-The Asylum for the education of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind was reorganized in November, 1866, at the Codar Spring Asylum, Spartanbur; County, and was operated very successfully until the close of the fiscal year on the 1st of October, 1867. The appropriation being then exhausted, the further exercises of the institution were suspended, and the pupils sont to their respective homes. The location is an admirable one, the b-iddings large and commodious, and to avoid their going to decay, I concur in the recommendation herete fore made, that anthority should be granted to rent or least the highly and that he may avail him. case the buildings, so that he may avail him

their report I will take an early opportunity of transmitting it for your information. The report of the Faculty of the University

of a special communication.

In obedience to the joint resolution of the Legislature, requesting the Executive to take such action as may be necessary for parrisoning the important towns in the State, I entered

South arolina Railroad bonds, payable in 1868, secured by first mort.a.a., \$2,093,312 40 Charleston and Sava-mah R.d.road bonus, suyable in Ma.ch, 1877, se-

March 1, 1809, so threat by first mortgage.

Laurens Rai road bonds, psyable in
1879, secured bonds mortgage...

Spartanburg and Union italiroad bonds,
psyable in 18.8 and 1879, secured
by firs inortgage.

Greenville and Columbia It all road
bonds, psyable in 1881, 1832, 1833
and 1886 Of the endorsements upon the Greenville and Columbia Railroad bonds \$700 000 is under au-thority of the act of 1861, and \$203 848 89 is under the authority of the act of 1866, passed

comme: atten.

H. rewith is transmitted a statement of the pard as granted since my accession to office, and the reasons therefor. In all cases I have

monwealth, mortifying and painful to all who are jealous of her reputation, and which will require of you the prompt adoption of the most efficient measures for its ample indica-

BUY YOUR TEA AND COFFEE FROM than at any other

Residence and Office, No. 37 RADCLIFFE.

furs.

Furs as low as \$2 5). STEELE, Importing Furrier,

CITY TAXES-MONTHLY RETURNS. OFFICE OF THE CITY ASSESSOR.

CITY HALL, December 1, 1888.

Notice is hereby given to all concerned, that the monthly Returns for the month of November past, in compliance wit. the Tax Ordinance, ratified on the 28th of January, 1868, and amended on the 29th of September, 1868, must be made on or before the Lyb instant.

On all sales of Goods, Wares and Merchaudise, in Studing Rice, Lumber, Hay, Grain and Naval Stores On all sales of Cotton. On all Freight and Passenger Lists of all steamer, upd satting yessels paid or payable in this city.

panies.
On the gross receipts of all Tavern Keepors and Liquor Dealers.
All defaulters will be dealt with as the ordinance directs. 15 December 1

November 26 CHTY TIXES-LAST INSTALMENT-

EIGHTEEN CENTS A WEEK

FOR LIVERPOOL. THE FINE BRITISH SHIP N. MOSHER, Mosher Master, having two-thirds of her cargo engaged, will be dispatched for

For Freight engagements, apply to November 24 STREET BROTHERS & CO.

WESIERN CITIES.

THE FAVORITE AND SWIFT
Serves Steamship CARROLL, L. M.
HUDGINS Commander, will sail for
Baltimore on Wednesday, 2d December, at indi-past Five o'clock A. M., from Pier
No. 1, Union Wharves, making close connections, and
delivering freight to all points in connection
promptly and at low rates.

Through Bills Ladding given on Cotton to Boston,
Insurance on Cotton, Rice, Domestics and General
Merchandise, by the steamships of this line, 2/ per
cent. to or from Baltimore or Philadelphia.

The steamship SEA GULL will follow on regular
day.

Ay.
For Freight or passage, apply to
COURTENAY & TRENHOLM,
Union Wharves,

STEAMSHIP LINE. FOR NEW YORK.

THE SPLENDID SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIP JAMES ADGER, LOCK-wood Commander, will leave Adger's wood Commander, will leave Adger's ber at Four o'clock P. M.

By Through Bills of Lading given to Boston and Providence, R. L.

For insurance can be obtained on these steamers at the per cept.

November 28 South Atlantic Whart.

CALIFORNIA, CHINA AND JAPAN. FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY RE DUCED RATES!

AND ALL LANDINGS ON THE SANTEE RIVER. THE STEAMER MARION, CAP-TAIN J. T. FOSTER, is receiving Freight at accommodation Whurf, and will leave

at this point every Workesday, leaving savannah at Nine A. M., and on her return trip will touch there on Saturday Afternoon, arriving buck at Savannah on Sanday Morning.

J. D. AIKEN & CO., November 24

FOR CHERAW, GEORGETOWN, AND

THE STEAMER EMILIE, Capt.

Isaac Davis, wil receive Freight

This Day at commerci | Whirf, a. d. leave as above

To-Morrow (Wednesday) Moras g. 2d instant, at Six

making connection with GAULT, at Georgetown All Freight prepaid. No Freight received after sunset.

HACKELFORD & K. LLY, Agents,
December 1 1 No. 1 Boyce's wharf.

For Freight or passage, apply to
J RN FricaD-ON,
June 29 Accomo Galatico. When

TOWAGE ASSIVICED.

THE FIRST-CLASS TOWBOAT
SAMSEN, Capt THES PAYRS, is now
in complete preparation to TOW V. SAMES of any
tomage to a direct there estocilize.

The propaller Red Like? Capt J. J. LENN, in complete order, will take Towage enragements within
the Harbor, or to place on Asher and Cooper
Rivers, at reasonable rates.

Control V. Brigger Accommodation Where.

sentatives a the last session, but failed for less than sixty thousand do lars to gold has sentatives at the last session, but failed for want of time to be acted upon in the Seaate.

Another proposition is to increase the consessary duties, fees of attorneys who are establiary force to such an extent as to be able to such as t lids have not been altogether satisfactory.
The chimate of Aiken has proved so beneficial to those suffering from any affection of the throat or lungs, or from general debility, that I